

# 2001 KENTUCKY ANNUAL LONG-TERM CARE REPORT

## INTRODUCTION

The Health Policy Development Branch of the Division of Epidemiology and Health planning announces the release of the 2001 Kentucky Annual Long-Term Care Report. This branch, established in July 1996, is responsible for utilization data collection and reporting required by 902 KAR 20:008 (rev. 2-16-01).

This report covers the period from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001, for all facilities in compliance with licensing and regulation reporting requirements. Completed surveys, or correspondence from facilities that closed during the reporting period, was received from all 428 Long Term Care facilities licensed by the Office of Inspector General, Division of Licensure and Regulation.

Discharge reports for 2000 show that a total of 300,034 patients age 44 and older were discharge from Kentucky Acute Care Hospitals. A total of 172,565 females were discharged from acute care hospitals, of this total, 25,669 or 15% of the females were discharged to skilled or immediate care facilities. Males, in this age cohort, constituted 10% or 12,298 of the discharges from acute care hospital to a skilled or immediate care facility. A total of 127,461 males, in this age cohort, were discharged from acute care hospitals in the calendar year 2000.

In 2001, a total of 329,396 patients age 44 and older was discharged to skilled or immediate care facilities. There was a total of 189,695 females discharge from Kentucky Acute Care hospitals with 28,461 or 15% of discharges entering a skilled or immediate care facility. The number of males in the same age cohort discharged to skilled or immediate care facilities was 13,558 or 10% of the total number of discharges. The total number of males discharged from the hospital was 139,694. All Diagnostic Related Groups (DRG) were included in this discharge data.

Data in this report is organized by Area Development Districts (ADDs) and county where each facility is located.

The definitions of terms in this report are:

### **Long-Term Care:**

A facility licensed by the state through the Division of Licensing and Regulation providing one or more of the following levels of care:

**Nursing Facility (NF)** - Long-term care facilities, formerly skilled nursing, nursing home, or intermediate care facilities prior to October 1, 1990, which meet the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA 87) nursing home reform requirements.

Nursing facilities must be certified to participate in the **Medicare program in order to be certified for participation in Medicaid**, with the exception of those who have obtained a Medicaid nursing requirement waiver.

**Skilled Nursing (SN)** - Establishments with medical staffs and permanent facilities that include inpatient beds, and with medical services, including physician services and continuous nursing services; that provide treatment for patients who require inpatient care but are not in an acute phase of illness and who currently require primarily convalescent or restorative services, and who have a variety of medical conditions.

**Nursing Home (NH)** - Establishments with permanent facilities that include inpatient beds, and with medical services including continuous nursing service; that provide treatment for patients who require inpatient care but do not currently require continuous hospital services.

**Intermediate Care (IC)** - Establishments with permanent facilities and health related services for patients who do not require the degree of care and treatment which a hospital or skilled nursing facility is designed to provide, but who, because of their mental or physical condition, require care and services (above the level of room and board) which can be made available to them only through institutional facilities on an inpatient basis.

**Alzheimer's Facility (ALZ)** - A long-term care facility constructed and operated pursuant to KRS.216B.071 that provides care to residents with a primary diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease or related disorders.

**Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF/MR)** - A facility licensed by the state through the Division of Licensing and Regulation to provide care for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled.

**Total Patient Days:**

Sum of daily patient census.

**Days in Period:**

2001 had 365 days.

**Licensed Beds:**

The number and type of beds for which the facility has been licensed at the end of the reporting period.

**Percent Occupancy:**

Total days divided by potential patient days.

**Potential Patient Days:**

Number of licensed beds x the number of days in the reporting period (adjusted to reflect changes in licensed beds during the reporting period). This figure is not shown in the report but used to calculate occupancy percentages.

**Reporting Period:**

January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001

**Nursing Facility Special Note:** If a facility converted Skilled Nursing (SN), Nursing Home (NH), or Intermediate Care (IC) beds to NF beds during this reporting period, all resident activity in these beds was considered to be NF for the entire period regardless of the date of the change.

This report now becomes the most recent official data on Long Term Care services utilization published by the Cabinet for Health Services. For additional copies of this report, please submit a request in writing along with a check in the amount of \$10 made payable to the Kentucky State Treasurer to:

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## **Data Analysis - Occupancy Rates**

The following table and graphs present statistics from the Kentucky Annual Long-Term Care Reports from 1995 to 2001. In the published reports for 1996 and 1997, the data was reported in Medicaid Managed Care Partnership Regions (MCPR) rather than in Area Development Districts (ADDs) as they were in 1995, and from 1998 through 2001. The data extracted from the 1996 and 1997 reports was recalculated using the ADDs rather than the MCPR regions so that a comparison could be made across these years. A map of the ADDs is included at the end of this section.

The occupancy rate for licensed Nursing Facility beds has decreased over the past seven years by 3.2% from 95% in 1995 to 91.8% in 2001.

The following chart shows the decrease in occupancy for the last seven years. The decline was continuous from 1995 through 1998 with a very small increase in 1999 (.05%) which is likely not statistically significant. From 2000 to 2001, the occupancy rate for NF beds dropped .96%. The following table shows data for each year by ADD. From 1995 to 2001, occupancy fell in all but four of the fifteen ADDs; an attached chart shows a graphical interpretation of the data.

The occupancy rates for Personal Care beds have dropped from a .08% increase in 1995 -2000 to a negative .82% in the 1995-2000 seven year time period.

Nursing Home beds is the only facility type to show an increase in occupancy for the survey year.

Personal Care beds at 75.28% had the lowest occupancy rate during the survey year.

Further data on the occupancy rates by bed type are presented on the following table.

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